The Middletown Transcript.

VOL. XXX.—NO 27 MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY, JUYL 3, 1897. PRICE, 3 CENTS

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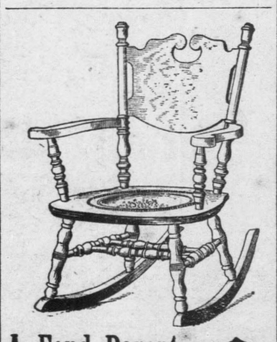

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Inside Fort Wagner

THRILLING SCENES DESCRIBED BY THE CONFEDERATE DEFENDERS.

UNDER the walls of Fort Wagner, the morning of July 19th, 1863, lay hundreds of dead and wounded heroes, who had fallen in one of the bloodiest assaults of the war. As things count in war it required heroes to put them there, for the defenders to the actual assailants were but one to five. The garrison at the time was the same as that which defended it against the assault of the 10th, with a small reenforcement. Both attacks were preceded by fierce bombardment. Paul Hamilton Hayne, the South Carolina poet, wrote, "If the amount of shot and shell rained in an iron deluge upon and about it (Wagner) could, like the seeds of Cadmus, have sprouted into armed men, there would have been no need of northern 'draftings,' but South Carolina, and, in fact, the entire Confederacy, would have been immediately overrun by such countless hordes as must have put to shame the armies of Genghis Kahn or a Xerxes."

Throughout the whole day, the 18th, the Union batteries upon Folly Island, across the channel, and the gunboats, poured their missiles upon the work, at times firing 20 shots per minute. Yet the ammunition was wasted. Only about 30 of the defenders were hit, and the fort was so ably planned by the clever engineer, Laugdon Cheves, that it received no damage worth noticing. Cheves had been killed in the bombardment of July 10th by a Union shell. It is said that Fort Wagner is his monument, for a plan of it is one of two used as models at the West Point academy.

After describing the Union column of assault Mr. Hayne continues (Southern Bivouac): "The Sun had almost reached the horizon when these regiments, glittering in blue and gold, the last rays of the luminary flashing in ominous brightness from the baynets, swords and epaulets, were formed on the beach to the rear of the batteries in columns of eight companies closed at half distance, the Sixth Connecticut to lead and attack the southeast salient angle of the fort, the Forty-eighth New York to pass along the sea front and facing inward to attack there, the other regiments of the brigade to charge the south front, extending inward toward the marshes on the left, while to the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts colored volunteers, 1,000 strong, splendidly drilled and accoutered, the honor was given of a position in advance of all.

"They were to distinguish themselves in the ambitious and romantic role of *enfants perdus*. Colonel Robert G. Shaw commanded these men, and doubtless his pride and confidence were high as he beheld.

"Down the long and dusky line
Teeth gleam and eyeballs shine.

"As sunset faded and twilight deepened into night the Federal bombardment of land and sea suddenly and completely ceased. A great calm ensued, but it was quite portentous and terrible. It seemed as if the heart of nature stood still, awed by a prescience of the impending and fearful catastrophe. Gradually the smoke of the cannonade, swathed about the fort for hours, so far lifted that the enemy were seen debouching from their first parallel and advancing over the narrow approach between it and the fort. Then from the bomb proof and sand hills the garrison quickly gathered along the ramparts. Fielding-pieces were arranged, the artillerists double shotted their guns.

"On rushed the Federals at a double quick, saluted by a simultaneous out break of hot shot, an implacable, concentrated fire from Sumter, Gregg and James Island.

"Conspicuous in the van, on came the misguided and unfortunate Colonel Shaw, his long hair waving behind him as he led his able *enfants perdus*. A portion followed him over the ditch and planted their flags on the ramparts, where the colonel was shot and instantly killed. The others, however, could not endure the sight of that gaping ditch or the revolting sensation of winged metal, viciously near. Therefore they broke, and, under the influence of a panic, blundered first upon the Ninth Maine and afterward upon the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania, partially destroying the organizations of both.

"Some of the frightened creatures ran like deer; others, in the base paralysis of terror, prostrated themselves upon the ground, crawling along on hands and feet. Then a grand deed, which the old Northmen would have called a deed of derring-do, was performed by the men of the ever dominant Caucasian race, the thought of which as I write, a quarter of a century after its occurrence, makes my heart beat and my pulse throb tumultuously. Across the narrow and fatal stretch before the fort, every inch of which was swept by a hurricane of fire a besom of destruction, the Sixth Connecticut (and Forty-eighth New York) charged with such undaunted resolution upon the southeast salient that they succeeded in the very face of hell, one may say in capturing it.

"What though their victory was a barren achievement! What though for three hours they were penned in, no support daring to follow them! Friend and foe alike now, as then, must honor and salute them as the bravest of the brave. Grimly they held on to the salient they had taken."

Mr. Hayne wrote with the enthusiasm of a poet, yet he was surpassed in fervor by the commandant of Fort Wagner, General W. B. Taliaferro. says General Taliaferro: "The Confederates, with the tenacity of buldogs and a fierce courage which was aroused to madness, poured from the ramparts and embrasure sheets of flame and a tempest of lead and iron, yet the intrepid assailants rushed on like the waves of the sea by whose shores they fought. They fell by hundreds, but they pushed on, reeling under the frightful blasts that almost blew them to pieces, up to the confederate bayonets."

Describing the Union defense of the conquered bastion from counter assault, the general says: "The party which had gained access could not escape. It was certain death to attempt to pass the line of concentrated fire which swept the face of the work, but they would not surrender, and in despair kept up a constant fire upon the main body of the fort." The Confederate leader called for volunteers to dislodge the assailants, and the crack company of Captain W. H. Ryan responded among others. "Ryan's company was selected, and the gallant Irishman at the head of his command dashed at the reckless and insane men, who seemed bent upon immolation. The tables had singularly turned. The assailants had become the assailed, and they held a fort within a fort. Ryan rushed at them, but he fell, killed outright, with several of his men, and the rest recoiled."

The Sixth Connecticut and Forty-eighth New York belonged to General Strong's brigade. Strong followed up the attack of the black regiment. It was 8 o'clock and fully dark when the men, to the number of about 700, entered the bastion. Soon after that Colonel H. S. Putnam charged in the wake of Strong, and in the confusion and darkness, not knowing friend from foe, actually assaulted the very point held by Strong's men. The bastion was held until nearly midnight, or about three hours. Continuing his animated description, Mr. Hayne says: "The history of the war, rife with desperate conflicts, can show no more terrific strife than this. It was in more than one particular a battle of giants. I have conversed with old Confederates in regard to the night succeeding this great assault and have remarked how seasoned veterans shudder when they recalled its horrors. Four thousand of the enemy had been dashed against our impregnable earthwork, and, when reformed within their own lines, how many, think you, answered to their names? Only 600! Their leader, General George C. Strong, was wounded unto death. Colonels Chatfield, Putnam and Shaw lay dead within our lines.

"Wearily the dark hours passed, and a Sabbath morning dawned over the sand hills, and every detail of the scene was brought out and emphasized in bold relief—men lying in every possible attitude, with every conceivable expression on their countenances, their limbs bent into unnatural shapes by the fall of 30 feet, the figures rigid, fingers rigid, outstretched, as if they had clutched at the earth to save themselves; pale, beseeching faces, looking out from among the ghastly corpses, with moans and cries for help and water, and dying gasps and death struggles.

"In the salient, on the ramparts, they lay heaped up, often three deep. Conspicuous among them was a tall, superbly formed man, an officer whose calm features, only the more clearly cut by the chisel of death, gazed toward the cloudless sky. A breathless Apollo! This was Colonel Putnam of the Seventh New Hampshire. Although, horrible to relate, the entire back of his head had been blown off, the wonderful beauty of his face remained unshadowed, evoking from his foes a sigh of pity. On the crest, surrounded by a few, a very few, of his sable troops, at the foot of the flag he had vainly planted, was the body of Colonel Shaw. One would have thought at a cursory glance that it was the corpse of a mere boy."

At the time of the surrender in the captured bastion there were 140 assailants alive. They represented nearly every regiment of Strong's brigade, but the most of them were from the Sixth Connecticut and Forty-eighth New York. The last regiment entered the fight with 516 officers and men. Its death roll was 85; wounded, 112, and prisoners taken in the bastion, 73. The loss in the Sixth Connecticut was 15 killed, 77 wounded and 46 captured. Colonel Shaw's colored regiment suffered a loss of 180 killed and wounded out of about 1,000 borne on the rolls.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

A Healthy Person.

"About three years ago I was taken with chills and fever which left me very weak. I tried everything I could think of to gain strength, but everything failed until I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. After I had taken a few bottles my strength was entirely restored." Charles H. Stelter, Oxford, N. J.

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BATTLEFIELD LUCK.

STRANGE FORTUNES OF THE THIRTY-EIGHTH OHIO VOLUNTEERS.

A most singular illustration of the fortune of war is found in the battle record of Thirty eighth Ohio volunteers. Soldiers in the field, like sailors voyaging upon the wide seas, at times become superstitious and accumulate a store of tradition about the luck that goes with their regimental standard, the same as those attaching to a ship. No doubt the members of the Thirty-eighth took it as an omen of good fortune that after two years' campaigning they had lost but 20 of their number killed in battle out of over 1,300 original members and recruits borne on the rolls. The regiment's highest loss in a single battle up to the time of re-enlisting had been but 16. That was at the storming of Mission Ridge. Nov. 25, 1863. In that battle the regiment moved straight upon guns planted along a crest deemed impregnable by the Confederates. Fortunately the cannon were carelessly handled, and their shots went over the heads of the assailants, so what promised at the outset to be a slaughter pen proved less fatal than an ordinary stand up battle.

Before the campaign opened in the spring of 1864 the regiment re-enlisted and of the original numbers 350 clung to the standard for a second term. A sprinkling of old recruits and some fresh levies brought the ranks up to 750 effectives when Sherman began his march toward Atlanta in May. Ten battles were inscribed on its flags between that time and the fall of Atlanta—ten battles during 100 days of almost constant fighting; ten battles, incluing Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain and Peach Tree Creek—yet the total loss in killed in this lucky regiment in the first nine of the Atlanta series had been but 44. What a turn in its fortunes that in its next battle, the last of the ten of the Atlanta campaign, one man out of every five in the ranks was killed, one man in every two, nearly, hit by a missile and out of every two hit one received a deadly hurt.

The proportion of fatalities was a startling one, for as a rule in the civil war the ratio of killed to wounded was one to three or more. And then this enormous loss was incurred in a single charge, which was all over in half an hour after the signal was given to go forward. But the charge was driven home; hence the awful sacrifice was not in vain.

Sherman's last battle around Atlanta was fought Sept. 1 at Jonesboro. Thomas' army of the Cumberland, alone, bore the brunt of the attack. On both sides the men were in that condition often cited by war writers, and as often scouted by old soldiers, known as "eager for the fray." Having determined to give up Atlanta because he could not hold it, Hood started his army southward and posted Hardee's corps at Jonesboro to cover the retreat. At such times soldiers will be at their best. A retreating army is seldom so far gone in spirit but, like a disappearing snake, it has a sting ready for an enemy who attempts to arrest flight by an attack from the rear. Therefore to Hardee's men the affair at Jonesboro had all the fierceness of a last stand, while to Thomas' it was a finale blow and must be struck hard.

The Confederate defenses at Jonesboro were upon a ridge covered with a screen of woods. Between the lines the ground to be charged over was swampy in places, and again covered with a dense and almost impenetrable undergrowth. Two divisions of Thomas' corps moved to the assault about 4 in the afternoon. They were checked at all points except on the extreme right, where Edie's brigade of Carlin's division carried a projection of the enemy's works in the face of a galling fire. Colonel Edie's men were regulars and had opened the ball with a most gallant fight. They charged in two lines through the swampy thicket, and, led by officers who leaped their horses over the breast work to inspire valor in the men, broke through the enemy's line at a vital point. But they exhausted their ammunition in the effort and were in danger of losing all that had been gained when Estes' brigade, including the Thirty-eighth, rushed to their support.

After passing through the thicket the line of battle made a dash of 800 yards across an open field to the works where the regulars were holding on with grim tenacity. They were fighting hand to hand with the Confederate second line. The Confederates at that point belonged to the famous "Orphan brigade" of Kentucky, a band of fighters hard to reckon with. It was a byword in the southern army that Hood abondoned Atlanta because he had no Kentuckians left "to build breastworks with." The Thirty-eighth and Fourteenth Ohio together encountered the "Orphans," four regiments in all. They cleared the line like a whirlwind, and after a sharp struggle captured nearly the whole of the brigade.

On the left of Estes there was no supporting column, and the Confederates held their ground there, enfilading the Thirty-eighth for some moments with awful destruction. Color Sergeant Randall and Corporal Baird, carrying the national and regimental standards, were shot dead. Coroporal Strauser of the color guard and Colonel William A Choate, who was at hand, each siezed a flag and swung it on high. Both were struck down, and the gallant colonel died of his wound. Corporal Dousley then seized Strauser's flag and bore it to the works.

Similar acts of heroism throughout the brigade made that charge memorable as a flag and breastwork fight. Color Bearer Young of the Tenth Kentucky (Union—it was Kentucky against Kentucky part of the time,) when the regiment was checked some yards from the breastworks by a terrible musketry fire, rushed forward and planted the standard on the parapet and stood by, calling his comrades to rally around it.

In the Fourteenth Ohio, Private Young reached the works first, flag in hand, and while fixing its staff on the barrier was shot dead. Corporal Beely lifted the colors and was shot down in the act. Then Corporal Snooks seized them and held them over the works until the battle ended.

Another remarkable phase of the charge at Jonesboro was that not a single Federal soldier fell into the enemy's hands There was none missing. All were accounted for. The ranks of the Thirty-eighth numbered that day 360 muskets, just the number of veterans who had re-enlisted during the winter for the campaign. Including the wounded who recovered, the loss was exactly 150. Seventy-two were killed outright or died on the field. Throughout the brigade the loss in killed and wounded averaged 30 per cent. In the Thirty-eighth the killed alone numbered 20 per cent.

The reader who is unacquainted with the practical results of close musketry fire, both direct and enfilade—that is, raking the line of battle lengthwise, musketry fire backed up by the bayonet—will scarcely believe that Jonesboro was a hotter place for a regiment than the slopes of Mission Ridge, but such was the fact. Upon Mission Ridge the Confederates had planted their cannon on detached spurs or knolls, and the whole base of the slope was lined with rifle pits.

When Baird's division assaulted, the ascent of the slope was so slow that the Confederates had ample warning to be ready. Colonel Phelps of the Thirty-eighth commanded the brigade that day, but he placed himself at the head of his old regiment and gave the order to "go!" at a run the moment the bugle sounded. Far in the lead he reached the crest with a handful, and while forming the scattered ranks was shot dead. Around him the fight was the hottest. The Thirty-eighth moved onward, with lowered bayonets exposed to a cross fire of artillery, but unfortunately the shots passed over the men. Twice the Confederates rallied and tried to repulse the assailants, but the brave fellows, having gained so much, clung like bulldogs to the slope. Even while held there idle by a deadlock the greatest enthusiasm was exhibited. Standing with their heads only a few feet below the muzzles of the cannon on the crest, the soldiers cheered with all their might when other divisions on the flanks pressed up the hill.

The list of battles and losses of the Thirty-eighth presents boldly this contrast which I have alluded to as an illustration of battlefield luck. Its total loss of 140 killed was incurred as follows:

	Killed.
Decatur, Ala., 1862	2
Stone River, Tenn., December 1862	1
Hoover's Gap, summer of 1863	1
Mission Ridge, November, 1863	16
Resaca, Ga., May, 1864	2
Dallas, Ga., May, 1864	2
Ackworth, Ga., May, 1864	1
Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., May, 1864	8
Chattahoochee, Ga., June 11	3
Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 11	3
Egra Chapel, July 11	1
Utoy Creek, Ga., Aug. 5	*16
Siege of Atlanta, August, 1864	8
Jonesboro, Ga., Sept. 1, 1864	72
Nashville, Tenn., December, 1864	2
Place unknown	2
	140

*Loss also reported as 13.

The superstitious Ohioans had their chance for gloomy predictions three weeks before the slaughter at Jonesboro. On Aug. 5 Companies A, C and K, numbering 120 men, charged upon the Confederate skirmish line at Utoy creek and broke through. Out of the 120 in the ranks 51 were shot down.

Defiance county was the birthplace of this regiment, a good name to adorn the flag of a crack fighting corps. One of the lucky experiences of the men was on the march to Chickamauga with Brannan's division. Just before the battle a regiment was called for to escort General Thomas' headquarters to Chattanooga. The detail happened to fall on the Thirty-eighth, and it did not take part in the battle of Sept. 19 and 20. Brannan's division met with the heaviest loss of any in that bloody field. Out of 30 regiments which suffered severely 9 belonged to Brannan's division.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

Miss Winthrop-Bludblue (haughtily)—Your people are rather—rather recent, are they not? Now, I am a Daughter of the Revolution.

Miss Nobody of Nowhere—Mercy! How well you carry your years!

Reduced Rates to Milwaukee via Pennsylvania R. R

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announcing that on account of the meeting of the National Educational Association, at Milwaukee, Wis., July 6 to 9, it will sell continuous passage tickets from all points on its lines east of Pittsburg and Erie to Milwaukee at rate of single fare for the round trip, plus $2.00 membership fee. Tickets will be sold and will be good going only on July 2, 3, and 4, and will be good to return, leaving Milwaukee July 10, 11, and 12, 1897, only, except that by depositing ticket with joint agent at Milwaukee on or before July 12, and on payment of fifty cents, an extension of return limit may be obtained to leave Milwaukee until August 31, 1897, inclusive.

THE TRANSCRIPT $1.00 per year.

Washington ... Letter

THAT this will be the last week of the tariff debate in the Senate is the general opinion of Senators. Some think that the bill will be passed as early as Wednesday and some that the finale vote will be taken Saturday. At any rate, unless there is unexpected delay, the bill will be passed in time to add to the jollification of the Fourth of July celebration all over the country. This early disposal of the bill will be far from satisfactory to some of the Democratic Senators, but fear of the wrath of their constituents has prevented them from resorting to anything like filibustering tactics to delay it further.

It is impossible, at this time, to say how long the tariff bill will remain in conference, but chairman Dingley, who is thoroughly posted on the sentiment of both Senators and Representatives, and who will be at the head of the House conferees, expresses the opinion that an agreement will be speedily reached on the bill.

Ex-Senator Corbett's claim to the vacant Oregon seat in the Senate will not be acted upon until the regular session, but the Committee on Privileges and Elections has had printed for the convenience of Senators, the elaborate report prepared by Senator Hoar in favor of seating Mr. Corbett on the certificate of the Governor of Oregon. Mr. Corbett is much disappointed, as he expected the case to be settled at the present session, and hoped to get the seat.

Mr. I. F. Mack, the well-known Ohio editor, who is now visiting Washington, has been talking interestingly of a subject on which he is thoroughly posted—Ohio politics. He said: "The talk about the Republican party being torn with internecine strife is arrant nonsense. We are thoroughly united and harmonious and will win in Ohio this year by a heavy majority. There is no sort of doubt about it, and away down in their hearts I do not believe the Democrats think they have any show of success. There is no Democratic party in our State, anyway, for those who used to be Democrats have gone over to the Populists."

Commissioner Butterworth hasn't lost any time in beginning the needed work of raising the standard of practice before the U. S. Patent Office. Eight Attorneys have recently been disbarred from practice before that office for not conducting their business under honorable methods.

Certain gentlemen, notably Mr. Claus Spreckels, the California sugar king, have been expressing more confidence in the rejection of the treaty for the annexation of Hawaii, to which they are violently opposed, than there is anything in sight to justify. But there is a reason for their confidence, as will be fully apparent before Congress meets next winter. It lies in the manipulation of a big corruption fund to create a public sentiment against the treaty with the hope that enough Senators can be influenced to prevent the necessary two-thirds vote being obtained for ratification of the treaty. And all of this corruption fund will not come from American sugar men. A considerable portion of it will come from the secret fund of European governments. There are at least two European nations which are more interested in the failure of the treaty than Japan is. But being smarter than the Japs, they have not protested and will not protest against the treaty, but will try to accomplish its defeat by the use of money, just as they have before tried, and sometimes succeed in influencing the course of the United States. It is really a great pity that this scheme could not be headed off by the ratification of the treaty by the Senate at this session, but it is known that the opponents of the treety would not allow a vote to be taken on the treaty at this session, even if it were possible to keep a quorum of the Senate in Washington for any considerable time after the tariff bill has been passed.

The difference between being a tariff expert and posing as one was made painfully apparent when Senator Jones, of Ark., tied himself all up in a jungle of figures supplied to him by the opponents of a duty on the cheap silks of China and Japan. Before he got through, everybody knew that he knew absolutely nothing of what he was trying to talk about.

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Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against alum and all forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands.

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STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes the oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December A. D. 1886.

{SEAL.}

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

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Hall's Family Pills are the best.

"Who generally gets the last word when one of your conventions gets into an argument?"

And the lady orator looked pityingly at the masculine inquirer and answered: "There isn't any last word."

Enjoy Your 4th July on B. & O.

The B. & O. R. will sell excursion tickets, between all points east of the Ohio River, for all trains July 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th valid for return passage until July 6th, at greatly reduced Rates.

Tired people are tired because they have exhausted their strength. The only way for them to get strong is to eat proper food.

But eating is not all. Strength comes from food, after digestion. Digestion is made easy with Shaker Digestive Cordial.

People who get too tired, die. Life is strength. Food is the maker of strength. Food is not food until it is digested.

Tired, pale, thin, exhausted, sick sufferers from indigestion, can be cured by the use of Shaker Digestive Cordial.

It will revive their spent energies, refresh and invigorate them, create new courage, endurance and strength, all by helping their stomachs to digest their food.

It aids nature, and this is the best of it. It gives immediate relief and, with perseverence, permanently cures.

Sold by druggists. Trial bottle 10 cents.

Reduced Rates to San Francisco via Pennsylvania Railroad on Account of Christian Endeavor Convention.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces that, for the Christian Endeavor Convention to be held in San Francisco July 7 to 12, it will sell special tickets from all points on its system at greatly reduced rates. These tickets will be sold on June 27 July 2, and will permit of stop over at Denver and points West. Returning, passengers must reach original starting point not later than August 17, 1897.

For special rates, conditions, and full information apply to nearest ticket agent.

One of Grant's Victories.

One of General Grant's greatest victories was not won in war, but in times of profound peace. On April 28, 1874, he vetoed an inflation bill which had passed both houses of congress, by decided majorities, and back of which were many eminent Republican politicians who imagined that they saw sure defeat ahead for their party unless they made concessions to those clamoring for "more money." The pressure for the bill was not all political. Many timid business men urged the president to sign the bill in order to "stop agitation." In this trying situation President Grant showed patriotism wholly above partisanship and a clear conception of sound financial principles, unobscured by shortsighted notions of immediate business expediency.

He vetoed the bill because in theory it would produce inflation. "The theory," he declared, "in my belief is a departure from the true principles of finance, national interest, national obligations to creditors, congressional promise, party pledges on the part of both political parties and of personal views and promises made by me in every annual message sent to congress and in each inaugural address."

So far from being a "settlement" the bill invited agitation. "Should it fail to create the abundance of circulation expected of it, the friends of the measure, particularly those out of congress, would clamor for such inflation as would give the expected relief." And he defined his general principle in these pregnant words, "I am not a believer in any artificial method of making paper money equal to coin when the coin is not owned or held ready to redeem the promises to pay, for paper money is nothing more than promise to pay and is valuable exactly in proportion to the amount of coin that it can be converted into."

The monetary battles of this country are not yet all fought. Grant's words and acts should inspire those engaged in the present struggle.

GIVEN FREE EACH MONTH (During 1897)

4 First Prizes, each of $100 Cash.
20 Second " " " $100 Pierce Special Bicycles.
40 Third " " " $ 25 Gold Watches.
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The Middletown Transcript

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING
Middletown, New Castle County, Delaware

McKENDREE DOWNHAM,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Entered at the Post Office as second-class matte

MIDDLETOWN, DEL. JULY. 3, 1897

THE 121st.

Queen Victoria has just celebrated sixty years of rule upon the English throne and with a devotion from her subjects which is remarkable. The congratulations which were sent her from all the civilized governments of the world were sincere and full of admiration for the woman who has ruled so wisely, so long and so well. The homage paid by subjects to royalty is a proof of the stability of a limited monarchy with a wise ruler. But with all the pomp and splendor of a Diamond Jubilee with royalty galore the proud English youth cannot set off a fire cracker in celebrating his country's natal day. Haughty England has no Fourth of July, no Birthday to celebrate. In this the American youth has the advantage of his English cousin, and it is no small matter.

As a nation we are comparatively young, being but the 121st anniversary of the great and glorious Declaration Independence which made us a free and independent people. From small and weak colonies we have become the greatest of Nations, and to say "I am an American" is the proudest boast nativity can make. With pride, just and proper pride, should come gratitude to an Allwise Providence which has undoubtedly guided and controlled events. The country has passed through crisis after crisis, the patriotism of the country standing the strain. But these tests should not be multiplied. The foundation of our government, the popular vote of the people, demands parties and party organizations, and he is the best citizen who takes part in party affairs, but the partisanship which runs so wild at times, especially at presidential elections should be checked. From the platform in the cele- the pulpit in recognition of the bration of the Fourth, from day, by the press in season and out of season, should be proclaimed and taught and preached a broader patriotism, one that frowns upon all small politics. In state, in church, in society, there should be a liberality that respects the belief and consciences of all men. No season or place affords such an opportunity for lessons of this character as the celebrations of the Fourth of July. Let the glorious stars and stripes float, and let the American Eagle scream for patriotism throughout the land.

THE Levy Court of New Castle county this week fixed the county rate of taxation at 60 cents on the $100.00. Last year the rate was 50 cents or an increase of 20 per cent. in the taxes. Of course the argument is made that the $5,000,000 assessment less in the real estate of the county will reduce the amount of the taxes. It will be found, however, when the time comes to pay that there has been a very material increase. Having increased the taxes the Levy Court turned economical and cut off the appropriations for a number of charitable institutions such as the Ferris Industrial School, and others. What a shame that the finances of the county are in such a condition to require this action! Who is responsible? $7,800 are appropriated to pay partisan collectors to collect the taxes which the people by their votes said County Treasurer Rettew should collect, and he should have been able to do it without any extra cost to the people but party politics runs its hands into the people's pockets to the extent of the amount saved (?) from the reformatory schools of the county. To what will partisan action lead? The twelve collectors are undoubtedly very pleasant gentlemen personally but there is no more reason for providing $800.00 or $900.00 offices for them at the expense of the people than for every other voter in the county. This matter will go on, however, until the people shall put right and justice before partisanship, and in the meanwhile taxes will grow.

THE homicide in this law-abiding community over a "game of crap," elsewhere reported, should cause an investigation by the constituted authorities. Rumor says that gambling is rife in the community, and that the youth of the town are being corrupted by it. It is not the province of a newspaper, or of anyone, to bring charges on rumors, but the terrible crime on Thursday is like a bolt of lightning from a clear sky, alarming in all its influences, and its cause should be investigated. For a few weeks, of course, "crap" will be tabooed. But if it has been so common it will gradually return, and the authorities should prepare to suppress it, stamp it out.

The exagerations in the reports to the city papers of the Jones—Thomas tragedy are disgusting and the inaccuracies should be punished by banishment from the peninsula. It is no wonder that people acquainted with the facts and being cognizant of the misstatements should doubt all newspaper news. There was not a city reporter on the ground and no local reporter could get a line in the Philadelphia dailies—the Wilmington regulars have a monopoly contract by the year.

THERE are few men in the State who have done more unselfish work for the agricultural interests of Delaware without charge than Hon. John C. Higgins. Thursday President McKinley nominated him as consel at Dundee, Scotland. Every Delawarean will be glad of the honor and the opportunity for enlarged observation and the emoluments which have come to Mr. Higgins, everybody except a few partisans and factionists whose greatest lack is patriotism. It is to be hoped the number of such men is daily growing less.

Unclaimed Letters.

List of unclaimed letters remaining in the Middletown post-office which can be had by saying they are advertised; Mrs. Teans Henry, John Chiles, Charles M. Watson, Katia White.

THAT YOUNG POLITICIAN.

ST. GEORGES, July 1st 1897.

MR. EDITOR.

DEAR SIR:—Will you or some of the readers of your paper tell me what Political economy means? I know what economy means but I don't know what "Political" economy means, I asked a few questions last week about taxes and taxpayers. I would now like to know why the Democrats who have been preaching up economy have been borrowing so much money here lately for New Castle County, and why they did not in the Legislature reduce Saleries of all officers and make fewer offices instead of making more offices and increasing Saleries. Is this economy? Perhaps Democratic economy.

ALBERT STEWART.

MY MARYLAND.

Mr. Dreka, of Sassafras, is having put in his grist mill a 20-horse power gasoline, engine the latest and most improved pattern.

Those who are largely engaged in the strawberry business say that Caroline's yield this year has brought a hundred thousand dollars into that county.

The basket factory at the wharf in Chestertown is in full operation with thirty employes. The Phillips Bros. of Smyrna, are said to be the fastest workmen: Robt. Phillips made 350 one day last week.

The pumping station of the Salisbury Water Company was damaged by fire to the extent of about $200 early Tuesday morning. The fire was discovered burning under the roof of the boiler room, and had gained such headway that the entire roof of the station was destroyed.

An official estimatemade for the National Government, places Kenty County's wheat yield of the present harvest as twenty per cent greater than the yield of last year, with an acreage of about the same as last year, This estimate is made after a thorough investigation in the different districts and places the crop as one of the greatest ever grown in the county. The oat crop is above the usual average, while grass is, as a rule, fine.—Chestertown Transcript.

The good effects of the railroad upon our town is appearing on all sides in the shape of new buildings. In a short time, if these improvements continue, Denton will present a very different appearance. Mr. T. P. Fisher will soon have one of the handsomest homes in town, of the latest and handsomest design. Mr. Howard Melvin will have a large and very convenient dwelling, the architectural beauty of which will be hard to beat. Mr. W. A. Stewart has greatly improved the old Steele property, making that part of the town much handsomer than heretofore. Out at the railroad there are to be several new dwellings, before the close of the year, all of which will be an improvement to the town. —Denton "Union."

P. B. Hopper and E. H. Brown were contesting candidates at the Queen Anne primary election on Saturday for the judgeship. The former won at the primaries, having 25 of the 35 delegates but failed of nomination at the judicial convention on Wednesday at Denton. The Second Judicial District comprises the counties of Cecil, Kent, Caroline, Talbot and Queen Anne. The Democrats nominated James Alfred Pearce of Kent county for Chief Judge, Wm. R. Martin of Talbot county and Frederick Stump of Cecil county for Associate Judges. The present Judges of the circuit are Chief Judge, George M. Russum, Republican, of Caroline county, by appointment of the Governor in place of Judge John M. Robinson, deceased, and Associate Judges Stump, of Cecil county and Wicks of Kent county. The latter is disqualified for re-election by reason of being over seventy years of age.

Petty Politics.

Smyrna has gotten into petty politics, that is politics in town and school matters. Partisan politics is bad enough, interferring with social, personal and even church relations, but petty politics is to be shunned as a perpetual evil.

The charge is made that at the recent spring town election the Addicksites by partisan efforts captured the town government. The gas man's followers claim that they should have a chance once in twenty years. And thus for the first time politics entered into town affairs.

On Saturday the school election was held and in retaliation the Democrats turned out and captured the school machinery. John H. Hoffecker, the Union Republican nominee for Governor last fall, was one of the defeated candidates, he having been in the School Board for years.

Edotorially the "Times" says. "The induction of politics in Smyrna's municipal and School elections, is to be regretted in as much as it is never healthful to small communities where interests are so much in common. The Republicans made a mistake in taking control of our last town election. The 'Times' repudiated it at the time. On Saturday the Democrats, as if to retaliate, captured every vacant office in the School Board. The precedent established is bad and may result in making a political issue of everything. The Republicans think it only fair for them to have the municipal management one year when the Democrats had had it for thirty. Political contests will work all right in cities of large populations, but in towns of the size of Smyrna, it has the effect of corrupting citizenship and destroying the best interest of our municipality."

Hicks' Forecasts for July.

Storm conditions will be disappearing off the Atlantic coasts as July comes in, leaving fair weather and more pleasant temperature over the country generally up to about the 3d. By that date renewed storm conditions will arise in the west, causing storms to advance eastward about the 3d to 6th. Barometer will rise and winds will shift to westerly, after storms until about 9th and 10th, when great warmth, with falling pressure and tendency to storm and bluster, will return. From 14th to 17th is a regular storm period, during which very high temperatures will prevail, and many storm flurries will break in various sections, bringing more bluster than rain. The same is true for the 21st, 22d, and dates touching them. From 26th to 30th, look for extreme warmth, culminating on and about the 29th. in many atmospheric disturbances, thunder and rain. Hottest days during storm periods, coolest between them.

KENT COUNTY.

The artesian well at Bowers' Beach has reached a depth of 490 feet but there is no flow of water.

Sheriff Shaw has 22 prisoners in jail at present. There were only five tramps committed to prison last month.

The Rev. Lyman P. Powell, a recent graduate of the Episcopal Divinity School in Philadelphia, has been made assistant at St. Thomas' Church, Whitemarsh, Pa., and minister-in-charge at Amber, Pa. Mr. Powell is a native of Farmington, Kent county.

The king crab phosphate factory on the St. Jones' river (Dover) is now running on full time. Over 200,000 crabs are now piled near the factory ready for use and vessels are still bringing them. Some even coming from New Jersey. Mr. Miller, the proprietor, gives quite a number of hands employment and paid out over $8000 last season.

Our Motto: Better Schools, Better Teachers, Better Salaries.

FRIENDS' SCHOOL, WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

Teachers' Round Table

Conducted by Prof. A. R. SPAID, Highlands, Delaware.

All teachers and friends of Education in New Castle County and the teachers of Kent and Sussex are invited to take seats.

[All persons who take an interest in this column should send their names and address for enrollment.]

The readers of the Round Table will observe that a new cut adorns our columns this week. Principal Isaac T. Johnson and sister being members of the Round Table, I have thought it very appropriate to place before our readers the picture of the best private school in the State. With its large corps of well-educated teachers, the Friends' School of Wilmington is eminently equipped for doing work of the highest character.

Some of the best teachers in the State have received their training in this noted school. I am well acquainted with the work of a few who are graduates of this institution. Miss Mary Farquhar who has so successfully managed the Kindergarten of the A. I. duPont school for the past two years is a graduate of Miss Lida M. Kimball's first kindergarten training class. Those who have received their training under Miss Kimball have been very successful. Miss Mabel Beecher, teacher of the grammar grade in the DuPont school for two years, is a graduate of the Friends' School; so is her sister, Miss Philomena, who as a substitute in our school for six months, proved by her success the thoroughness of her training.

I know it to be a fact that Mr. Johnson has received several requests from different parts of the state for teachers during the past year. A teacher that he can recommend is almost certain to receive a position.

Mr. Johnson, although at the head of a private school, takes great interest in the public schools. The new catalogue of the Friends School is very attractive and contains excellent courses for those wishing to be trained in kindergarten work or are preparing to teach. Those interested in these subjects should send for a catalogue.

The Friends School was built in 1738, and is the oldest school in Delaware, having had a continuous existence. Mr. Johnson has been its principal since 1881.

SLAVERY IN PENNSYLVANIA.

A QUARTETT OF EARLY ADVOCATES FOR THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY—SANDIFORD, LAY, BENEZET, WOOLMAN.

Ralph Sandiford came to Philadelphia in his youth, having been born in England, in 1693. Engaging in some commercial business, his transactions were so diversified that it became necessary for him to visit some of the other provinces as well as the West Indies. He found that slaves received no kinder treatment abroad than at home. Indeed he found the lot of the slave in the islands most wretched. Moved to compassion for these unfortunate beings, he declared "that the holding of negroes in slavery is inconsistent with the rights of man, and contrary to the precepts of the Author of Christianity;" and with this belief he began one of the noblest reformations ever undertaken by man.

He wrote a book entitled, "The Mystery of Iniquity, in a brief Examination of the Practice of the Times," which Dr. Franklin published. The "chief justice of the province" threatened the author with "severe penalties" should he allow the book to be circulated. Sandiford, however, paid little heed to this threat, as he distributed copies of his work gratuitously. But his actions created a hostile feeling against him, and he found it advisable to leave the city, and reside in the country. At the early age of forty, this "much abused, but upright and honest man" died. He may be considered the patriarch for the abolition of slavery in the province of Pennsylvania. Benjamin Lay was fifty-four years old when he arrived in Philadelphia, after a residence of thirteen years in Barbadoes. He was born in England in 1677. While residing in Barbadoes, he witnessed the intense cruelty of slavery. His kind feeling led him to do all in his power to alleviate the sufferings of these unfortunate wretches. They appreciated his kindness, and on Sundays they "assembled around his house in the town, to the number of many hundreds," on which occasion, he gave them suitable advice" and "furnished them gratuitously simple and wholesome food." This conduct, on his part, was very displeasing to the slave holders. Lay, observing their unfriendly and, even bitter feelings, came to Philadelphia, where he continued to cry against the practice of slave holding.

This excentric, hunch-backed man, with very thin, ill shaped legs, on one occasion, stationed himself at the gate way leading to a meeting house, having his right foot and leg entirely uncovered. There was a deep snow on the ground, and as the people passed into the meeting, some remonstrated with the half witted old man to have a care for his health," Ah! said Lay," you pretend compassion for me, but you do not feel for the poor slaves in your fields who go all winter half clad. His violent denunciations of slavery and homely illustrations made him a host of enemies, and in order to avoid any unpleasantness, he left the city, and built a kind of "dug out" or cave in the country, where he was visited by Governor Richard Penn, Dr. Franklin, his publisher, and other men of prominence. In this unpretentious home, he thought and wrote, sallying forth at every opportunity to denounce slavery.

Not long before his death, Lay was informed by a friend that the Quakers "had come to the determination to disown all members who could not be persuaded to desist from the practice of holding slaves." This was happy news to the "poor common sailor and illiterate man," as he called himself, who exclaimed, "I can now die in peace."

Authony Benezet was a Frenchman by birth, having been born in France in 1713. His father, on account of his religious opinions, was driven from his country to England, where Anthony received a good education. In 1731 the same year of Lay's arrival, and two years before the death of Sandiford—Anthony came with his parents to Philadelphia. He soon began to "plead the cause of the oppressed;" and in time was recognized as the most zealous and assiduous advocate for effecting the abolition of the slave trade, then living Clarkson said of him; "Anthony Benezet may be considered as one of the most zealous, vigilent, and active advocates, which the cause of the oppressed Africans ever had.

The newspapers and almanacs of the day contained articles from his pen on this great theme. He was the first, in this way, to create an interest in the subject of slavery at home and abroad. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the queens of England, France and Portugal, Abbe Ragual and men of eminence, in his own country, were recipients of his letters and essays. One of his books without a doubt had great influence upon Thomas Clarkson, at that time, a senior in the University of Cambridge. In 1785; the vice chancellor proposed the following subject to the senior bachelors. "Anne liceat Invitos in Servitatem dare?" or "Is it right to make slaves of others against their will?" The previous year Clarkson had won the first price for a Latin dissertation, and he must now take the present one, or both his fame and college would suffer. "But Alas!" says Clarkson, "I was wholly ignorant of this subject." Besides the time allowed for the composition was short; but he determined to make the best of it. He gained access to the manuscript papers of a deceased friend, who had been in the slave trade, "But I still felt" he says "myself at a loss for materials, and I did not know where to get them; when going by accident into a friend's house I took up a newspaper then lying on his table. One of the articles, which attracted my notice, was an advertisement of Anthony Benezet's Historical Account of Guinea. I soon left my friend and his paper, and, to lose no time, hastened to London to buy it. In this precious book I found almost all I wanted,"

He obtained the first prize; but what is more, while writing his thesis, he became convinced of the great wickedness of slavery, which led him to become a champion for its abolition. Concerning Benezet's book, Clarkson said, "It became instrumental, beyond any other book before published, in disseminating a proper knowledge and detestation of this trade." Benezet, however, did more effective work perhaps by personal interviews than in any other way. "During the sitting of the legislative in 1780," says Vaux, "a session memorable for the enaction of a law which commenced the gradual abolition of slavery in Pennsylvania he had private interviews on the subject, with every member of the government."

Benezet died in 1784. For more than thirty years he had labored for the oppressed slaves with the utmost zeal. He had written books and tracts on the subject with telling effect. His good sense, the sweetness of his genial disposition, and his great love for all humanity pervaded his writings, and somehow carried conviction to the heart and mind of the reader. A Philadelphia paper of May 12, 1784, spoke very justly of this truly good man. The article is brief and is herewith given entire——"On Monday night, the third instant after a short illness, departed this life, in the 77th year of his age, Mr. ANTHONY BENEZET, one of the people called Quakers. His catholic ism in religion, his universal philanthropy, his unwearied acts of benevolence, endeared him to all who knew him. He was kind without reserve, courteous without deceit, and charitable without ostentation. The fertile bosom of the poor, which yields an hundred fold was the receptacle of his annual income. He industriously laboured throughout a long and most useful life, to advance the best interests of mankind, in an humble and private sphere. For some years past he devoted his attention considerably to the education of Negro and Mulatto children, from a desire that they might hereafter prove useful members of society, and worthy of that freedom to which the humane and righteous law of this commonwealth, passed in 1780, has restored them, and, to this use, we understand, he has given all his property (about 2000 l.) after providing for his ancient and feeble widow."

In 1742, a store-keeper at Mount Holly, New Jersey, sold a negro woman and requested John Woolman, then in his employ, to write a bill of sale for her. This the young man did with much reluctance. The request was sudden, and he felt uneasy at the thought of writing an instrument of slavery; but remembering that he was hired by the year, and that a Friend had bought the slave, he gave way through weakness and wrote the bill of sale. "But at the execution of it," he wrote in his Journal, "I was so afflicted in my mind, that I said before my master and the Friend that I believed slave-keeping to be a practice inconsistent with the Christian religion." This thought he kept in mind, and when some time after a young Quaker came to have him write a conveyance of a slave to him, he refused without any hesitation.

On another occasion a "man of good esteem" came to him to get his will written. But when he proposed an article leaving his young negroes to his son, Woolman said, "I cannot write thy will without breaking my peace." The man went away and got some other person to draw up the instrument. Some change, however, having taken place, in his family, he came to Woolman again in a few years desiring him to write a new will. The subject of the slaves again came up. They discussed the weather in a friendly way, and the subject was deferred. "A few days after," notes Woolman in his Journal, "he came again and directed their freedom and I then wrote his will." He gives other instances of his success with slave holders of his quietly reasoning with them. In this way he exerted an incalculable influence, and many slaves through his instrumentality received their freedom. No one ever hated slavery more than he, and few, if any, created a stronger sentiment against it. Whittier in 1871, in writing of the consummation of the abolition of slavery throughout the world, said, "A far-reaching moral social, and political revolution, undoing the evil work of centuries, unquestionable owes much of its original impulse to the life and labors of a poor, unlearned working man of New Jersey, whose very existence was scarcely known beyond the narrow circle of his religious society." That "working man," was John Woolman, author of "Considerations of keeping Negroes," and a man whose life work was one of love.

He belonged to the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, which in 1758 placed him on a committee "to visit and treat with all such Friends who have any slaves." To this delicate and arduous task he effectually devoted himself for several years, spending the greater part of his time in Pennsylvania. Hence the reasons for this sketch.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.)

Kalm's statement, regarding the increased number of slaves owned by Friends is sustained by the Yearly Meeting, in 1754 (it had made no minutes concerning slavery for ten years) in an epistle addressed to the people, in which was the following: "We have with sorrow to observe that the number is of late increased among us." Among other advices and cautions, the letter stated in substance that Friends must no longer be "concerned in promoting the bondage of such unhappy people." The "royal law" of doing to others as we would be done by was set forth. They were upholding the system of iniquity by buying slaves born here, as much as if they had been imported. Was it not man stealing—the only crime punishable by death according to the Mosaic law? This letter carried conviction to those who were willing to be convinced. It went forth with telling effort, and those who had once led the van against slavery faced about. This weighty letter is supposed to have emanated from the pen of Anthony Benezet.

In 1755, the Yearly Meeting declared that "the inconsistency of the practice of being concerned in importing or buying slaves" has been weightily revived; that the "rule of Discipline" will now be used; and that the overseers be instructed to speedily inform the Monthly Meeting of any transgressors. Nor did the good work stop here. The meeting in 1758, said, "Three appears a unanimous concern prevailing to put a stop to the increase of the practice of importing, buying, selling, or keeping slaves for term of life." It was believed that friends could be induced to set their slaves at liberty, and several willing persons were appointed by the meeting to wait upon such Friends as had slaves, and treat with them. Woolman was one of the committee. By their brotherly kindness, they succeeded in their arduous and delicate task beyond the hope of the most sanguine. The meeting released the committee in 1762. Isaac Jackson, of the visiting committee, made a very interesting report. He said he had visited in a single Quarterly Meeting the owners of more than eleven hundred slaves. Some had excuses for not liberating their slaves, others needed no excuses. One man says he brought up his eleven slaves, and "now they must work to maintain him." A second knows that it is wrong, but "cannot release his slaves." A third confesses that it is not right, but says "he will not part with his negroes—no, not while he lives." Robert Ward "wants to release his slaves but his wife and daughters hold back." Another is the owner of fifty, and "means to keep them." "Old Richison has forty, and is determined to keep them." Another who has fifty and owns that it is not right, can't see his way clear out of it. "Perhaps," says the report, "interest dims his vision."

The question was no longer asked, "Do Friends observe the former advices of our Yearly Meeting, not to encourage the importation of negroes, nor to buy them after imported," but "are Friends clear of importing or buying negroes?" If not, it was decided, they must not be permitted to sit in Meetings for Discipline, or to be employed in the affairs of Truth, or to receive from them any contributions towards the relief of the poor, or other services of the meeting." Those in possession of negro slaves were disqualified for the "station of elders" in 1770; and in 1774, Friends were advised not to hire slaves, nor to serve as executors or administrators to estates where slaves were to be disposed of. Only a few had refused to liberate their slaves, and they were promptly disowned. The work of liberating was carried on so persistantly that by the year 1787, it appears that not a recognized Friend had a single slave in his posession. A solitary case of slave holding was reported in 1784.

Perhaps no greater philanthropic movement was ever promulgated and carried out so successfully by any other religious body. Hundreds of slaves were given their liberty by masters who had lost hundreds of thousands of dollars by the transaction. "At a single monthly meeting in Pennsylvania eleven hundred slaves were set at liberty," Many did more than manumit their slaves under the difficullies of the law and the penalties of manumission, where they once became convinced of the unlawfulness of holding them in bondage. Some even paid their adult negroes at their discharge, the sum which arbitrators awarded them for past service. The negro found the Quaker still his friend. The efforts of the Friends to free themselves from the blight of slavery must always remain as one of the noblest instances of unselfishness recorded in history.

They did not stop with their own success. Their zeal led them to use their influence for the same purpose in other states, and to petition Congress on the subject of slavery. They in a measure encouraged the discouragement of the use of the products of slave labor. However they were in later years accused of virtually sustaining slavery at the polls for political ends. This charge was brought against them especially for voting for General Taylor.

Half Rates to Toronto via Pennsylvania Railroad on Account of Epworth League Convention.

For the Epworth League International Convention, to be held at Toronto, Canada, July 15 to 18, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell special tickets from all points on its line to Toronto and return at rate of single fare for the round trip. These tickets will be sold and good going July 14 and 15; good to return, leaving Toronto not earlier than July 19 nor later than July 24, 1897, and will be good only for continuous passage from Toronto on date stamped.

For further information apply to ticket agents.

CURRENT EVENTS.

Rates of postage for nearly the whole world will be fixed at the meeting of the International Postage Union, to be held in Washington this month. These conventions, which are held but once in six years, are of great importance, and are attended by the leading postal authorities of every nation.

Those who have correspondents in Canada are beginning to receive letters bearing Jubilee stamps and stamp collectors are rejoicing in so picturesque an addition to their stock. The 1, 2 and 3 cent stamps are respectively yellow, green and pink, but are similar in design. They bear two medallion portraits of the Queen, one in her coronation crown, from a painting by Thomas Sully, when, she was 19, with the date of 1837 below it, and the other a late portrait with the familiar veil and small crown, with the date 1897 beneath. In the space between the medallions is the British crown and the initial V., enclosing the letters R. I.

County Receipts.

Clerk of the Peace Jefferson B. Foard settled with State Treasurer William M. Ross Thursday afternoon by mail. He turned over to Mr. Ross $33,623,21, the receipts from April 1st to May 31st inclusive, for a total of 434 licenses issued as follows:

Taverns, 104, $28,866.66 special inn or taverns, 19, $475; retailers to sell liquor, 15, $1,500; special retailer to sell liquor, 4, $100; druggist to sell liquor, 1, $20; peddler, 1, $50; hawker and peddler, 4. $100; merchants, yearly, 93, $867.45; merchants, six months, 28, $178,94½ manufacturers, yearly, 29, $346,46; manufacturers, six months, 6. $37,70; marriage, 83, $166; auctioneer, 1, $12.50; broker, 1, $125; doctors, 17, $200; dentist, 1, $10; eating houses, 7, $187.50; lawyers, 10, $125; circus, 1, $125; real estate, 1, $50, stallions and jacks 8, $80.

Biliousness

Is caused by torpid liver, which prevents digestion and permits food to ferment and putrify in the stomach. Then follow dizziness, headache,

Hood's Pills

insomina, nervousness, and, if not relieved, bilious fever or blood poisoning. Hood's Pills stimulate the stomach, rouse the liver, cure headache, dizziness, constipation, etc. 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

WANAMAKER'S.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 28, 1897.

We're Thinking of the Housekeepers

Every day contrivances for kitchen use are brought here—for endorsement and sale. The average inventor could well afford to supply us for a year without a penny of profit—because to say "Wanamaker sells it" is to insure easy selling elsewhere. But the best wit of the houseware chief is employed to keep things out. Our Public shall not be led into troublesome experimenting. We have the testing done before goods are accepted for sale.

Nothing left but easy choosing for those who depend on this house-furnishing store—with fairest of fair prices to pay.

The basement is where foundations are. The business is on the same lines clear to the roof.

Visitors to Philadelphia will be interested in this satisfactory store.

Refrigerators THE laws of Nature govern refrigeration—all that is needed is non-conducting walls and food cham-

ber connected by several openings with an ice chamber. Put in ice and food and refrigeration goes on. Cold air on the go—that's all. Refrigerators have cost too much.

"The Puritan" Refrigerators, oak grained, size 25x16x41 inches, holds 30 pounds of ice and has good-size food chamber, $6.75.

"Puritan" Sideboard Refrigerators, with porcelain-lined water tank and nickel-plated self-closing faucet, $16 and $18.50. Less elaborate finish, usual spigot, $9.50.

"Puritan" Ice Chests 24x16x26 inches, $3.50.

Other sizes and styles of refrigerators and ice-chests, of course.

Ice Cream Freezers BEST freezer, from every point of view, is "The Wanamaker." When we found it, years ago, we adopted it and put on the name. We are always looking for the better one. It hasn't been made yet. 2-qt., $1.50; 3-qt., $1.80 and up to 14-qt. at $6.

Gem Freezers, of course; each size 10c less than same size in "The Wanamaker."

Porch and Lawn Chairs OLD Hickory Chairs take care of themselves—strong; fearless of weather and insects.

Chairs, $1.75 to $5.00
Rockers, $2.75 to $5 50
Settees, $3.75, $5.00 and $18
Tables, $4.75 and and $5.50

Porch Rockers, woven reed seat and back—$1.50, $1.65 and $2. With arms, $2 25, $2.75 and $3. With room for two, $4 75.

Rockers of glazed cane—outside split that wears — double-caned seat and back; with arms. Prices start at $3.50.

Hammock Chairs—birch frames, with strip of striped duck that forms seat and back, $1.85.

Folding Benches, 3½ feet long, red or light finish, 75c.

Fruit Jars BEST sorts; plenty of them; very little to pay—

Mason Jars, with Boyd porcelain tops—
Quarts, 55c a doz Pints, 45c a doz
Vacuum Jars, easy to close and open—
Quarts, $1 a doz. Pints, 85c. a doz.
Star and Crescent Jars—
Quarts, $1.10 a doz. Pints, 90c a doz.
Jelly Tumblers, hold one-third pint, 20c a doz.

All Mason jars are packed one dozen in case, which may be used to keep fruit in after canning.

Towels COUNTED them—twenty thousand eight hundred and twenty. We bought them months ago—when money went farthest. Wholesalers today must charge as much to those who'll sell again as we need ask you who buy by twos and threes or dozens.

10c—Bleached huck towels, Scotch, 17x32 in. Fringed ends. Colored borders or white.
12½c—Bleached huck towels, 19x39 in. Fringed ends.
15c—Bleached damask towels, German knotted fringe; borders white or colored. 18x43 in.
20c—German huck towels, bleached, 18x40 in.; hemstitched ends.
25c—Huck towels with damask borders; 22x42 in. German.
30c—Double-huck towels, heavy and extra quick absorbers of water; 23x41 in.
35c—Damask towels, knotted fringe; white or colored borders. 22x50 in.

Carpet Sweepers A NEW Bissell sweeper—full size, with rubber furniture guard, automatic dust pans and most of the good points that have made these sweepers famous. 95c.

John Wanamaker

WHY HAVE YOUR WORK **Ruined?**

BY INFERIOR LAUNDRIES WHEN THE

Nonpareil Steam Laundry

OF WILMINGTON, DELAWARE,

is giving the best satisfaction of any Laundry on the Peninsula. We do not ask you to take our word, but try it and be convinced. Work received until 5 o'clock p. m. Wednesdays, and delivered Saturday afternoons. Also Cleaning, Scouring and Dyeing done on short notice. All work Guaranteed. Read our Price List:

Shirts	10	Drawers	8
Shirts, new or with pleated or fancy bosoms 13c or 2 for	25	Handkerchiefs	2½
Collars	2	Hose	5
Cuffs per pair	4	Neckties or Gloves	3
Night Shirts	8 to 10	Vests	15 to 25
Flannel Shirts	10 to 12	Pants (Linen)	25 to 35
Undershirts	8	Pants (Woolen)	30 to 50
		Coats (Linen)	15 to 30

J. H. BURROWS, Agent,
MIDDLETOWN, - DELAWARE.
MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

Closing Out Sale!

This is No Fake!
The Storeroom is for Rent.

IN CONNECTION WITH MY BROTHER HAVING PURCHASED THE SMYRNA SHIRT FACTORY PLANT, BUILDING AND MACHINERY, IT BECOMES NECESSARY TO CLOSE OUT AT ONCE MY STOCK OF

BOOTS, SHOES and HATS.

IN ORDER TO GIVE THE NEW BUSINESS MY PERSONAL ATTENTION.

No goods held in reserve, everything to go at cost or less.

COME AT ONCE AND SECURE BARGAINS!

This has been a Shoe Store for 10 years. A business opportunity for some one. Immediate possession given.

EDWIN PRETTYMAN,
MIDDLETOWN, - DELAWARE.

Goldey College

BUSINESS AND SHORTHAND COURSES. WILMINGTON, DEL.

Twelfth year. 2800 students from 40 places and different states have attended. Famous for quickly starting young people on Successful Careers, through its brief Commercial and Shorthand Course. 368 students from everywhere (some 100 ladies)—and 90 graduates last year! Largest attendance and class!

Original plan for boarding students in Private Homes for $3.50 a Week. Money saved here. Write to any citizen, or any minister of any denomination in Wilmington about Goldey College. Graduates aided to positions. Self-Support quickly given through our Short Courses. Send for Enrollment Blank. Seats in demand.

Our magnificent Catalogue will delight and amaze you. One of the finest in the world. Just send for it and see. It is free.

H. S. GOLDEY, Principal of Goldey Wilmington Commercial and Shorthand College, Wilmington, Del.

WE HAVE Bargains IN Footwear

And are willing to take the public into our confidence. Come and get in some of them. Talk about ground floors, we are willing to let you in via the cellar.

Shoe Department.

19 Cents, Bargain Table of Little Children's Oxford Ties, sold at 40 cents

Now 19 Cents.

34 Cents, Bargain Table of Misses Oxford Ties, Patent Leather Tips, sold at 75 cents,

Now 34 Cents.

71 Cents, Bargain Table of Children's Tan and Black Button Shoes, sold at $1.25 and $1.50,

Now 71 Cents.

49 Cents, Bargain Table of Children's Shoes, Patent Leather Tips, Button and Lace, sold at $1.00,

Now 49 Cents.

59 Cents, Bargain Table of Ladies' Button Shoes, Patent Leather Tips, sold at $1.25 and $1.50,

Now 59 Cents.

89 Cents, Bargain Table of Boys' Tan and Black Shoes, Lace with Hook, sizes 11 to 5½, sold at $1.25 and $1.50,

Now 89 Cents.

Boys' Tennis Shoes 17 Cents.

CLOTHING.

Youth's Fancy All-Wool Suits, made up in first-class style, sold at $3, now $1.59

Young Men's Suits, Fine All-Wool, made and trimmed equal to custom made garments, and sold at $5 00, now $3.29.

Young Men's Fine Cassimere Suits, made up for fine trade, new Browns, Blue and Black Cheviots, tailoring perfect, have Italian cloth lining, sold at $8.00, now $4.84.

Young Men's Wool Suits, made in first-class style, 3 and 4 button sacks equal to any $4.00 suit, now $1.98.

Little Boys' Suits.
(COATS AND PANTS.)

$1.00 Suits now 49 cents.
$1,50 Suits now 95 cents.
$2.50 Suits now $1.13.
$3.50 Suits now $1.98.
$5.00 Suits now $3.19.
Wash Suits 59 cents.

Ladies' Lawn Shirt Waists, 18 cents. 300 String Ties for men and ladies, 10 cents.

Men's Soft Bosom Shirts with white neck bands 50c.

J. B. MESSICK,
Cochran Block, - Middletown, Del.

The Middletown Transcript

MIDDLETOWN, DEL., JULY 3, 1897

Local News.

Every body uses Bragdon's Poultry Remedy, it cures; 25 cents.

—The Fourth coming on Sunday, Monday will be a legal holiday.

—Mr. George G. Rowe would like a word with you in our ad. columns or at his store.

—Get your fireworks at J. H. Burrows' Cigar Store and News Depot on Main Street

—Mr. C. B. Satterfield has improved his dwelling and store by a new dressing of paint.

—Prettyman's is a genuine "Closing Out Sale" and he offers bargains in Boots, Shoes and Hats.

—Remember that J. F. McWhorter has a full line of carriage and argricultural Implements on hand

—Four Milch Cows for Sale—One with calf at her side. Apply Thos. H. Swan, Delaware City, Delaware.

Its folly, to lose your poultry when the use of Bragdon's Poultry Remedy is guaranteed to you for 25 cents.

—Mr. Harry Crockett had his hand cut quite badly in a mower on Thursday. Dr. Wright dressed the wound.

—The President sent to the Senate yesterday the nameof Hon. John C. Higgins, of Delaware City, as consul at Dundee, Scotland.

"It was a pleasant affair" was the verdict of those who attended the Middletown—Delaware City dance at the Piers on Friday evening.

—The citizens of Middletown who are not satisfied with a fire-cracker celebration will go to Smyrna or to Augustine Park on Monday.

—Everybody is guessing at the October wedding announced in the TRANSCRIPT last week. Suppose a guess should be taken for one a month earlier. True.

—Wanted—One hundred thousand bushels of wheat for export on orders. Shipment by rail or water to Baltimore and Philadelphia. JESSIE L. SHEPHERD.

—Be slow in choosing a friend, and slow to change him. Be intimate with few; slight no man for his poverty or low estate, nor esteem any for their wealth and high position merely.

A FRIEND.—A good man is the best friend, and therefore is first to be chosen, longest to be retained, and, indeed, never to be parted with, unless he ceases to be that for which he was chosen.

PROFESSIONAL CARD.—Dr. W. E. Barnard Surgeon Dentist, office same location, opposite the post office. All operations pertaining to dentistry guaranteed. Odontunder and Gas for painless extracting.

—FARMERS, LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST.—Visit the Flour, Feed and Exchange Store of Evans & Son, next door to Parker's Harness Store. Wholesale and retail. Flour, Meal and Feed given in exchange for grain.

—Before buying a farm implement of any kind consult Geo. H. McIntyre of Warwick who is agent for the celebrated Osborn goods who will furnish them at the lowest possible price. Also repairs for same

—The water was not turned off Silver Lake promptly as notice was given because of that oft-heard-of affair, "there was a grist to grind," or perhaps several of them. Repairs will be made soon, however.

—Hon. Thomas F. Bayard will deliver an address at the patriotic celebration to be held in Independence Square, Philadelphia, on July 5th, under the auspices of the Society of the Colonial Wars.

—"I was chosen out of five applicants for a position in Philadelphia, because I was a graduate of Goldey (Wil. Del.) Commercial and Shorthand College adv. in this paper and send for free catalogue.

—The first appointment by Mayor McLear was made on Thursday to fill the place of H. F. Pickles, water commissioner. Alfred Betts of the Betts Machine Company was named, a selection satisfactory to all.

—If every man owned a newspaper and would say in it what he asks newspaper men to say in their paper about other people, our race would soon be exterminated. Every man in business would want to be a surgeon or an undertaker.

—Chancellor Nicholson Friday granted to Mrs. Abbie H. Dearborn, of Philadelphia, an order restraining J. Ford Fox, a piano dealer of Wilmington, from disposing of between $20,000 and $30,000 in property which Mrs. Dearborn claims.

—The four Republican city officials elected the first Saturday in June in Wilmington entered upon their duties, July 1st. Henry McLear, mayor; Henry C. Conrad, city solicitor; Wm. C. Curry, city treasurer; and Chas. M. Leitch, president of City Councel.

—The M. E. Sunday-school of Middletown has decided upon a picnic at St. Augustine Piers. At a meeting held Thursday evening Messrs. Burris, Parker and Letherbury were constituted a committee of arrangements, to consult the proprietors of the Piers as to the most suitable time, &c.

—"Why are you chewing gum as though it were a business rather than a pleasure?" inquired one fair Middletown maiden of another. "Don't say you haven't caught on" was the reply." Beeman's Pepsin Chewing Gum is the best remedy for punctured tires, the kind you buy at——— drug store, you know.

—We have a few of the reliable Elgin Bicycles which are as good as any on the market for $40. This is a genuine high grade wheel. Have 2 Ladies wheels for $35, as good as some that are represented as $100. wheels. Come see them quick as they will not stay long. J. C. Parker.

—LeGore's combination of lime is no building or magnesia lime. It is manufactured exclusively for the growth of crops and the general improvement of soils. By experimenting, farmers will find it to have double the power of other limes. Now is the time to lime all sod fields and bulk ahead for the stubble and wheat fields. Nothing equal to this lime for grass and wheat.

For full information, address,
J. W. LeGore, Woodsboro, Md.

Greenbaum Bros'., canning factory at Seaford closed Friday, having packed 1,500,000 cans of peas during the season.

Among the amusements announced for a Fourth of July celebration at Seaford is a "greased pig chase." Such a relic of barbarism as this should find no countenance among the good people of lower Delaware.

Be Convinced.

On receipt of ten cents, cash or stamps a generous sample will be mailed of the most popular Catarrh and Hay Fever Cure (Ely's Cream Balm) sufficient to demonstrate its great merit. Full size 50c.

ELY BROTHERS,
56 Warren St., New York City

Catarrh caused difficulty in speaking and to a great extent loss of hearing. By the use of Ely's Cream Balm dropping of mucu has ceased, voice and hearing have greatly improved.—J. W. Davidson, Att'y at Law, Mommouth, Ill.

MANSLAUGHTER, SCARCELY MURDER.

The headlines of the daily papers in almost every issue tell of murders, homicides, and suicides, but the terrible nature of the crimes is not apparent until it is brought nearer home. The peace and quiet of our usually orderly town was disturbed on Thursday just before the noon hour by the announcement that in a quarrel over a "game of crap" Charles Jones had stabbed to death Alexander Thomas, both well-known colored men in town.

It appears that Alexander Thomas accompanied by John Showell in the course of the morning went by the National Hotel where Jones was employed as a waiter on their way to do a half day's work for Mr. William Jones. Charlie asked Alex. for tobacco, according to John's story, who replied "I hain't got no tobacker but some money for you," meaning money to gamble. Charlie said he would soon be ready and the three went to the cannery, a hundred yards up the railroad track where it is said "crap is shot" every day in the week and especially on Sunday. John claims that while Charlie and Alex. were preparing to play he fell asleep. Charlie in his testimony before the Coroner's Jury told this story:

"We had played and Alex. had won $1.70 from me. It came my turn and I won five cents. My "pass" was six and I started to take the money. He said don't you take that up or I will knock your——head off. I said its mine and I'll take it up and I did. Alex. struck me with his fist in the jaw and knocked me over. I got up and got my knife out, a four inch knife, and he grabbed me by both arms and held me and I must have punched him."

John told a story somewhat different: "I was awakened by the cries of Alex. to Charlie, who had hold of Alex, to "quit, behave yourself, let me alone." Charlie said to him, "Give me that dollar" and Alex. called upon John to not let Charlie cut him. John started out of the door saying he would inform Bailiff Dixon, when Charlie rushed at him, John, with open knife and struck at him. He got out of the way. This was all in the cannery. I came out first, then Charlie followed by Alex. He walked to the bars and said to me he was cut and I went back to him, asked a man going by in a buggy to help me but he said he could not fool with drunken niggers. Alex. had been drinking."

It appears that the stab was just over the heart and death resulted in a short time. Charlie did not know that he had killed Alex. and went to the hotel to attend to his duties. Hearing that the victim of his passion was dead he started up town the back way and was arrested by Constable Crockett who had heard of the dreadful affair. He and John Showell were taken before Esquire Ferguson who committed them, the latter as a witness.

On the 3.40 train Deputy Coroner Chandler, Detectives McVey and Witsil and J. F. McIver came down. The Coroner summoned the following jury: Joshua Clayton, Jr., foreman; J. F. McIver, secretary; Jos. C. Jolls, E. S. Jones, Henry Foster and Henry C. Devalinger. After they had heard the evidence of which the above is a brief synopsis they rendered the following verdict:

That Alexander Thomas came to his death on the first day of July, 1897, at Middletown, in West St. Georges hundred, New Castle county, Delaware by injuries received by being stabbed with a knife in the hands of Charles Jones and we, the jury, recommend that he, Charles Jones, be held without bail for trial at the next term of court.

Detectives McVey and Witsel took the prisoner to New Castle where he will await trial at the September term of Court, and also John Showell as a witness, he not being able to give bail. Deputy Coroner Chandler took the body of Thomas to Farnhurst where after an examination has been made of the wounds received his body will be buried in the Potter's field.

Charlie Jones, the prisoner testified before the jury that he was born near Middletown 37 years ago and has lived here ever since. He bears a good reputation generally being industrious and vsry obliging, though it is known to some that he has previously given away to a violent temper. He learned to "shoot crap" this spring. He has a wife and three children.

Alex. Thomas was about 35 years old and came here from Easton, Md., having married the daughter of Jim Jenkins. They have three children, one a babe a week old. Last year he worked for Mr. Manning Clendaniel and was said to be a good hand. This season he has been "up the country," returninga few weeks since and not providing very well for his family. This fact together with the superstition that he met his death gambling are the reasons assigned for his wife's people refusing to take the body for burial.

SHIRT FACTORY SOLD.

J. R. Jarrell, who owned and ran the large and commodious Shirt factory on Union Street, has sold out to Clarence Prettyman. The deal was consummated last week, just as the latter was about to lease the Boyer building for a hosiery mill. The sale was a surprise to everone, as it was thought Mr. Jarrell was permanently settled here in a good business.

It is believed by everyone Mr. Pettyman has made a good move. He will not let the purchase of the shirt factory divert his mind from the manufacture of hose, but will open thus, a distinct department, as soon as his machinery arrives. The two combined industries will employ from a hundred to ahundred and twenty-five people and promises to be the liveliest commercial centre in the town. The shirt factory has now, alone, a capacity of 350 dozen a week from 64 machines. This Mr. Prettyman will in all probability increase by placing in 36 more machines, making 100 altogether. In the hosiery department as stated last week he anticipates a capacity of 270 dozen a day.—*Smyrna Times.*

Associated with Mr. Clarence Prettyman in the above enterprise is his younger brother, Mr. Edwin Prettyman, Middletown's shoe merchant who for eight years past has been in the shoe business in the Naudain Block, cor. North Broad and West Main streets. Mr. Prettyman announces elsewhere his Closing Out Sale. His friends hope and believe that he is making move a good but they regret to have him leave Middletown. No more correct and straight forward business man can be found in any community and instead of losing citizens of Mr. Prettyman's character, Middletown should be gaining them. The town should have more factories. A place to employ men should be esatblished, to give work to the husbands and sons of the busy workers in the Shirt Factory. The town should grow and nothing can materially add to its growth as the multiplication of factory whistles. Instead of yielding Mr. Edwin Prettyman to Smyrna, Mr. Clarence Prettyman should have been brough here.

PERSONALITIES

Little Lines About Men and Women and What They Are Doing.

(If you have been away on a visit, or have visitors at your home send us the news, send it early. What may seem of no interest to you, may be pleasing to some one else. We are always pleased to publish any items of personal or local mention and cordially invite our patrons to furnish us the facts.)

—Miss Mae Kelley, of Chicago, is visiting the Misses Anderson on West Main street.

—Mrs. L. C. Scott and daughter were guests of Wilmington friends on Thursday.

—Mrs. B. F. H. Caulk, of Sassafras, Md., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Jesse L. Shepherd.

—Mrs. Lettie Price, of Philadelphia, is the guest of her relatives on South Broad street.

—Mr. William Hall, of Media, Pa., is the guest of his mother and sister at the Manse.

—Mr. Samuel G. Cleaver, of Wilmington, spent Thursday with Mr. W. Reese Parker.

—Miss Bunting, of Philadelphia, is visiting the family of Mr. Edmund Draper near town.

—Miss Kate Darlington and Master Reece L. Darlington are visiting friends at State Road.

—Miss Edna Cazier, of Mt. Vernon Place, goes next week to the Adirondack Mountains for the summer.

—Miss Blanche Dubois, of the Monumental City, has returned from a visit with Miss Wright, of Warwick.

—Mrs. Charles B. Trewin, of Philadelphia, is visiting her uncle and family, Mr. Thos. E. Hurn on Cass street.

—Miss Edith McMullin who has been with Mrs. Barnett during the season returned to her Baltimore home this week.

—Mr. Alex. H. Reynolds, a student in the Dental Course, '98, at the University, is visiting his sister, Mrs. J. S. Cochran, near town.

—Mr. Thos. Hall wheeled to Philadelphia on Wednesday, intending to make Harrisburg the nex day on his return to Johnstown.

—Revs. Messrs. Lewis and FitzSimons, who have been frequent visitors to Middletown recently, sail to-day for Europe on a vacation of two months.

—Mrs. W. B. Biggs and "sister" are visiting with their uncle, Mr. C. E. Naudain, of Philadelphia, who has been bereived so recently of his wife.

—Mrs. William McGonigal and son, of West Philadelphia, have been spending the week with her brother, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Brown. Mr. McGonigal will come down to-night.

—Mrs. Wm. Brockson returned on Tuesday from a visit to Atlantic City and is feeling improved in health. Mr. Brockson went down to spend Sunday and accompanied her home.

—Rev. I. L. Wood hied himself away to Centreville, Md., on a visit to relatives there the first of the week on his wheel. He has returned—so has the bicycle; they traveled by rail returning.

—Mr. W. Reese Parker leaves Philadelphia to day at sunrise for a ten days cruise on the U. S. Cruiser St. Louis. He is the guest of Pay Master Van Dusen of the First Naval Baltalion of Pennsylvania.

—Mrs. James L. Collins, Mrs. J. W. Barnett, Mrs. T. H. Armstrong, Mrs. Laura Truax, Miss Mabel Taylor and Miss Edith McMullin spent the day on Tuesday with Mrs. F. C. Stidham, in Wilmington.

ODESSA NOTES.

Miss Ollie Paynter, of St. Georges, was in town this week.

Mr. Tom Short, of Middle Neck, Md., was in town this week.

Miss Anna Gibson has returned from a short visit to Philadelphia.

Miss Whann and Miss Ridgeway, of Wilmington, are visiting the Misses Gremminger.

The new home which Mr. George Hahn isbuilding at the "Nursery" will soon be a "thing of beauty."

Our ladies and Gentlemen on their wheels make quite an interesting showing on the Causeway these pleasant evenings.

The Steamer Clio was not crowded with passengers on the excursion to Woodland Beach on Wednesday. The Red Men will not realize a very handsome profit.

Mrs. W. O. Hurst who has been away for a week visiting her mother near Queenstown, Md., and attending the wedding of a friend in Baltimore, returned home Friday.

The ladies of the M. E. Church met on Tuesday evening to perfect the arrangements for the Crab Supper on the 14th and 15th of this month. It will be held in the Academy yard if the weather permits and it is expected to surpass even Odessa's own record. Deviled Crabs will be the feature of the evening, with Ice Cream, Cake and other refreshments for those who prefer them.

TOWNSEND NOTES.

Mrs. J. D. Stradley is visiting friends in Baltimore.

Miss Annie Townsend spent Tuesday in Philadelphia.

W. W. Shockley has returned from a visit among Maryland friends.

J. S. Lattomus and wife visited friends near Clayton on Sunday.

D. B. Maloney is enlarging the dwelling occupied by L. B. Shockley.

Charles Hutchison and wife, of Delmar, spent Sunday with relatives here.

Miss Florence Moore, of near Philadelphia, is visiting Mrs. C. Lattomus.

Miss Dora Morris, of Wilmington, is a guest of her sister, Mrs. Geo. Watts.

W. Camble and son Elwood, of Philadelphia, are visiting friends in and near town.

L. L. Maloney has accepted a position with the Security Trust, and Safe Deposit Co, of Wilmington.

The Loyal Temperence Legion held its picnic on the lawn, at the residence of W. E. Hart, near town, on Tuesday.

At the school election on Saturday, W. E. Hart, Dr. T. A. Enos and H. M. Smith, were elected as members of the Board of Education. The Board will meet next Monday night for organization.

Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Davis, and Mrs. Manlove Davis, of Middletown; Mrs. Lida Riley, of Smyrna; Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Staats and Miss Hettie Davis, of near town, were guests of Dr. and Mrs. T. A. Enos on Thursday.

LILERARY NOTES.

The American Monthly Review of Reviews for July contains a variety of important contributed articles. Among these we note Edward Cary's able and interesting character sketch of President Seth Low, Dr. Gould's exposition of the plan of the City and Suburban Homes Company, of New York City, for a model suburban settlement, Boron de Coubertin's vivacious account of "The Revival of the French Universities," General Greely's survey of "Higher Deaf-mute Education in America," and Sylvester Baxter's sympathetic review of Edward Bellamy's new book.

THE TRANSCRIPT $1.00 per year.

Beauty is your Duty

Abundant, glossy hair, is beauty's crowning glory.
To wear this crown, use

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR.

ST. GEORGES ITEMS.

Mr. W. J. Willis, of Wilmington, was in town this week.

Miss Edna Stetson is visiting friends in Milton and Millsboro.

Mrs. J. H. Stewart, who has been quite sick, is slowly improving.

Mr. and Mrs. Morehouse, of Washington D. C., are the guests of Rev. R. A. David son.

Mr. D. B. Stewart, who has been appointed Post Master, vice Mr. A. V. Sutton, has taken possession of the office here.

We have quite a number of aged people in our town; one of them, Mr. Leontine McWhorter, reached his ninetieth birthday last week.

Mr. Wilmer Gray, a student of Pennington Seminary, N. J. was home for a few day's on his vacation and has now gone to Cambridge, Mass., to attend a convention.

There is some talk of making a few improvements in our little village. One object of interest is the gas plant. Dr. Davis, of Philadelphia, is trying to establish one here.

A young man by the name of Anderson from West Chester Normal School, who while on his vacation has been traveling about with a book on "Etiquette," spent a few days in town this week.

The Session room of the Presbyterian Church has been furnished very nicely with carpet and chairs and in order to keep it in good condition a kitchen is being built for use on special occasions.

The Primary Department of the Public School closed last Friday with a picnic on Saturday in Mr. John Carrow's lawn. Quite a number from the surrounding country were present and a good time was enjoyed generally.

The Christian Endeavor Society of the Presbyterian Church is arranging for an anniversary to be held July 6th in the church: Societies from Middletown, Delaware City, Port Penn and Glasgow are invited, Ice Cream and Cake will be served in the Session room after the exercises.

DELAWARE CITY.

Miss Stella Ferguson was home on Sunday.

Miss Bessie Price spent Monday in Philadelphia.

Miss Julia Sadler visited friends in New Castle this week.

Miss Beulah Marly has returned from a visit to Wilmington.

Mr. Emil Altman is visiting his father-in-law, Mr. J. B. Beck.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Jarrell spent Wednesday in Wilmington.

Mrs. Clarence Pool, of McDonough, was in town on Wednesday.

Mrs. Clayton VonCulin made a brief visit to Philadelphia this week.

Miss Ada Pennington, of Philadelphia, is visiting the Misses Janvier.

Miss A. Taylor, of Philadelphia, is the guest of Mrs. Geo. W. Reybold.

Miss Louise Reynolds, of Middletown, is being entertained by Miss G. Sadler.

W. W. Cheairs and sister Miss Annie visited Washington, D. C., last week.

Revs. L. A. Oates and Wiley, of New Castle exchanged pulpits last Sunday.

Mr. George McIntyre is sojourning for a month or two at Sweet Springs, W. Va.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Lewis and children spent Wednesday with Mrs. Ida Creed.

Mrs. James B. Clark, and Miss Bina Foard visited Wilmington on Wednesday.

A large party of wheelers came over on the Major from Salem on Thursday morning.

Mrs. Emma Robertson has returned from Alliance, Ohio, where she has spent several months.

Mr. and Mrs. William Roth, of Philadelphia, spent Sunday with her father, J. H. Ubil.

Misses Hattie and Helen Cheairs are guests of their sister, Mrs. R. C. Manning, in Trenton, N. J.

Miss Laura Frempt is spending a few weeks in Philadelphia. Miss Emma Frempt is with her father during her sister's absence.

Miss Bessie Metcalf and Joseph Metcalf, of Lewis, are visiting their sister, Mrs. Johnson, at the Delaware City hotel.

Mrs. Hattie Travis, of Glasboro, N. J. who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. J. T. Cheairs, left Delaware City on Friday, for New York en route for Norway, Sweden, Russia and other points of interest.

Miss Adeline Cooper died on Saturday at the home of her niece, Mrs. C. L. Ridgway, in Wilmington and was buried in the Presbyterian graveyard here on Tuesday. Services were held in the church by the pastor, Mr. Oates.

Mr. John Schunder whose death occurred suddenly on Ft. Delaware last Thursday was buried on Monday. Services at the house were conducted by Father Daly of the R. C. Church, interment in the Delaware City Cemetery.

The closing exercises of the public school were held in Assembly Hall on Wednesday evening. The hall was well filled and the order of exercises were as follows.

Prayer, by Rev. L. A. Oates.

Finger Play, by members of Primary Class.

Tableau, "The Old Front Door," by members of the Primary Division.

Physical Culture exercises, by class A, Primary Division.

Dialogue, "A Busy Day" by 3rd Class A, Primary Division.

Recitation, "A Little Girls' Hopes" by a scholar in Primary Division.

Exercise, "A Town Meeting July 2nd 1776, by boys of the Grammar Grade.

Recitation, "The Bellman" by Willie Keane.

3rd scene in July 2nd 1776, demonstration entitled "The Patronessess of Independence," by girls of each division.

Hat drill, by boys of Intermediate grade.

"The Lilies" by girls of Intermediate grade.

Play, "Maids, Modes and Manners" by girls of Academic, Primary and Grammar Divisions.

Concluded by a song "The Glad Vocation" by the school sung in an appropriately enthusiastic style.

CHURCH CHIMES.

"Children's Day services will be held at Salem M. E. Church near Clayton on tomorrow (Sunday) evening at 8 o'clock. An interesting program is being prepared. All are cordially invited to attend. Rev. W. W. White, the pastor, will preach at Sassafras at 3 p. m. instead of 8 p. m., so as to attend the children's services at Salem.

The subject of the morning service 10.30 at the M. E. Church will be "Our National Inheritance." In the evening there will be a twilight service on "The Beautiful Gate." Rev. I. L. Wood, pastor.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures paiuful, swollen, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c in stamps. Trial package Free. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Plants for Sale.

Coleus, Geraniums Moon-flower, and those Big Chrysanthemums. Now is the time to plant.

RICHARD CLAYTON,
Cass Street, Middletown, Del

MIDDLETOWN MARKETS

PRODUCE.

Creamery Butter, lb	19c
Country Butter, lb	12@15c
Eggs, doz	10@11c
Lard, lb	7c
Potatoes	35@40
Spring chickens	12½
Apples per basket	60c

GRAIN.

Wheat, No. 1, bus	65c
Wheat, No. 2, bus	63c
Timothy Seed, bus	2 60
Clover Seed, bus	5 50
Corn, yellow, bus	28
Corn, cob, bus	26c
Oats, bus	20c

Woman's Work

Is never done, and it is especially wearing and wearisome to those whose blood is impure and unfit properly to tone, sustain, and renew the wasting of nerve, muscle and tissue. It is more because of this condition of the blood that women are run down,

Tired, Weak, Nervous,

Than because of the work itself. Every physician says so, and that the only remedy is in building up by taking a good nerve tonic, blood purifier and vitalizer like Hood's Sarsaparilla. For the troubles *Peculiar to Women* at change of season, climate or life, or resulting from hard work, nervousness, and impure blood, thousands have found relief and cure in

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. $1 per bottle. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Notice--Dividened.

PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK,
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.,
June 30th, 1897.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividened of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on and after, July 10th, 1897.
G. D. KELLEY, Cashier.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION!

AN EXAMINATION FOR
First and Second Grade
Certificates
WILL BE HELD AT
MIDDLETOWN,
Saturday, JULY 3d, '97

Hot Weather Clothing

The weather will come and the cloth ing is here. Serge Suits at $6.50, $7.50, $10.00, $12.50 and $15. Crash Suits at $3, $4, $5 and $6. Serge Coats in blues and blacks at $3, $4 and $5. White Duck Trousers at $1 and $1.50. Wool Homespun Suits, skelton coats, at $10, $12 and $15. Single Coats, Vests and Trousers of all kinds, all sizes and at almost any price from 25 cents up. Our Furnishings Department is full of novelties and staples in Shirts, Underwear and every-needed article. Straw Hats and Russet Shoes; new, stylish, good qualities and popular priced. Big lines of Men's Suits at $6.50, $8 and $10. All wool and new goods.

Open evenings until 9 o'clock.

JAS. T. MULLIN & SONS,
Clothing, Hats, Shoes.
Sixth and Market, Wilmington.

Read The Transcript

1897. ✿ 1897.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

STEAMER CLIO
WILL LEAVE
Odessa and Port Penn for Phila.
AND RETURN FROM
PIER 9, NORTH WHARVES,
AS PER TIME TABLE.

Grain, Fruit and STOCK
Freighted at Reasonable Rates.

Attention given to the Careful Handling and Prompt Delivery of all Consignments.

Odessa.	JULY	Phila.
Thurs'y, 1st 8 p m	Friday 2d 5 p m	
Monday, 5th 12 m	Tuesday, 6th 8 p m	
Thurs'y 8th 2 p m	Friday, 9th 12 m	
Mond'y 12th 6½ p m	Tuesd'y, 13th 3½p m	
Thurs'y 15th 8 p m	Friday 16th 5½ p m	
Mond'y 19th 12 m	*Tuesday 20th 8 p m	
Thurs'dy 22d 1½ p m	Friday 23d 12 p m	
Monday 26th 5½ p m	Tuesday 27th 2½ p m	
Thursday 29st 7½ p m	Friday 30th 4½ p m	

*No Passengers taken on July 20th.

☞Boat will leave Port Penn two hours later than Odessa time.

For information in regard to Freight Rates, apply to

F. B. WATKINS, Manager,
Odessa, Delaware.
JOHN KEEGAN, Clerk. 8mytf

THE New EXCURSION STEAMER
"Favorite"
(BUILT IN 1894.)
WILL COMMENCE REGULAR TRIPS FOR THE SEASON FROM
Philadelphia to Augustine Park
Saturday, June 19th, 1897.
Will Leave PIER 8, NORTH WHARVES, Above Arch Street Daily.

Leaves Philadelphia daily at	8 o'clock	a. m.	
" Chester	" " 9.15	"	a. m.
" New Castle	" " 10.45	"	a. m.
Arriving at Park at	11.30	"	a. m.
RETURNING			
Leaves Augustine Park at	4 o'clock	p. m.	
" New Castle	" 4.45	"	p. m.
" Chester	" 6.30	"	p. m.
Arriving at Philadelphia at	7.45	"	p. m.

Fare round trip Phila. to Augustine Park 50c
" " " Chester to " " 40c
" " " Wilmington to " " 50c
Includes troll y fares between Wilmington and New Castle.
Fare round trip New Castle August'e Park 30c
Children 5 to 12 years of age half fare.
19junlf JAS. H. S. GAM, MANAGER.

Wm. B. Sharp & Co.
FOURTH and MARKET STS.
Wilmington, Del.

Beginning at 8 o'clock on Saturday we will sell about 3,000 yards of our 12½ and 15c Lawns, Organdies, Dimities and Jaconets for 6¼c per yard. They comprise the balance from the all season selling and are every one new and desirable patterns Some patterns contain only enough for a waist pattern but most of them are in full pieces and will cut any required length.

The last lot of those fine Dress Ginghams are on the counters at 6c per yard. The real value is double and this is all of a 30,000 yard sale.

One small lot of Homespun Linen Suiting—25c grade for 12½c yard.

Remnants and short lengths of white India Linon at half price. Some of our very finest grades are among this lot.

8c grade for 4c
10c grade for 5c
12½c grade fyr 6¼c
15c grade for 7c
20c grade for 10c
25c grade for 12½c
31c grade for 15c
37½c grade for 16c

Some remnants and short pieces of White Organdie at half price.

20c grade, 10c
25c grade, 12½c
31c grade, 15c

Twenty-five boxes of Ladies' Black Lisle Stockings, plain and drop stitched and very fine, 3 pairs for $1.00.

WM. B. SHARP & CO.

The Finest.
FAULKNER'S
RESTAURANT
No. 122 Market St.
Wilmington, Del.

Everything in Season.
Oysters in Eve ry tyle
Ice Cream and Ices.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
☞I make a Specialty of Catering to Parties Picnic, Weddings, etc.
Telephone 15-87.

WANTED—AN IDEA Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer.

FOUNDED IN 1748.
FRIENDS' SCHOOL,
FOURTH AND WEST STREETS
Wilmington, Delaware.
THE CLASS IN KINDERGARTEN TRAINING beginning September 13, 1897, will have the following faculty:
Principal, Isaac T. Johnson, Psychology.
Lida M. Kimball, Theory and Practice.
Enos L. Doane, History of Education.
Evelyn Egbert, Physical Training.
Clawson S. Hammitt, Form and Color.
A course to prepare for teaching in public schools will also be given in connection with the kindergarten. The tuition rates will be moderate.
5junlm ISAAC T. JOHNSON, Principal.

"I WAS CHEATED"

"I paid double to those fellows who are peddling frames and pictures over the country for the same frame you have there for half the money."

It Serves Me Right

"I should know that they must be paid for their extra traveling expenses, horse hire, &c., and I will not be so foolish again,"

Rowe's Prices for PICTURE FRAMES

He has all kinds and makes to order guaranteeing fit and satisfaction. Those who have purchased frames in the city have found by comparison they can save half the cost and are better pleased by purchasing at home, to say nothing of the extra trouble.

For the next **Sixty Days** all

WALL PAPERS at Cut Prices

Plenty of new paper, recent designs, to choose from; your house decorated for less money than ever.

Geo. G. Rowe,
Middletown - Delaware.

Geo. W. Peterson,
BROAD AND MAIN STS.,
Middletown, - Delaware.

2000 Pieces Ready Made Wear!
For Ladies and Children
—AT—
10c. PER PIECE!

300 Shirt Waists,
FROM 25 CENTS UPWARDS.
☞A FEW SILK WAISTS.

300 Wrappers,
All Styles and all Prices, best of all our own make.

Ladies Suits Made to Order.

And full line always kept on hand.
A full line of Clothing for Ladies. Underwear of all kinds.

MILLINERY!
The best line we have ever had in stock at reasonable prices.

GEO. W. PETERSON

FOR
Fly Wire,
Tin Ware,
Gum Hose,
Agate Ware,
Door Screens,
Croquet Sets,
Wooden Ware,
Window Screens,
Ice Cream Freezers,
GO TO
W. S. LETHERBURY'S,
DEALER IN
Hardware, Stoves, Tinware.

PHOTOGRAPHS!
Now taken rain or shine at the (new)
GALLERY WEST MAIN STREET, OPPO SITE CASS STREET.

CABINETS from $2 up.
FIRST CLASS AND GUARANTEED.
CHILDREN'S PHOTOGRAPHING A Specialty
Also CRAYONS, PASTELS and WATER COLOR Made
from any kind or any size of Picture, and finished by myself at the Studio, at Reasonable Prices.

HENRI TRINKLE'RE,
ARTIST AND PHOTOGRAPHER,
12june3m MIDDLETOWN, DEL

BOOKKEEPING
thoroughly taught for **$1** by Abrahamson's Bookkeeping Chart
No teacher required. Booklet giving full particulars, free. Address, Chas. M. Abrahamson, Camden, N. J. Principal and Founder Abrahamson Business College. Established 1886.

Order of Publication.

In the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware, in and for New Castle County.

WILLIAM L. REYNOLDS
vs.
AULY HILL AND JACOB HILL.

And now, to-wit, this seventh day of May, A. D., 1897, the subpoena in this cause having been issued and delivered to the Sheriff more than thirty days before the return thereof, and Jacob Hill, one of the defendants, not being found, and not having appeared on motion of Martin B. Burris, Esq., Solicitor for the Complainant, and upon affidavit of William R. Flinn, Sheriff, that the said Jacob Hill resides out of the State of Delaware, to-wit, at the City and County of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, it is ordered by the Chancellor that the said Jacob Hill appear in this cause on or before the twelfth day of June, next, or that the bill be taken pro confesso as to him.

And the Register is directed to cause a copy of this order to be published within thirty days from this date in the Middletown TRANSCRIPT, a newspaper published in New Castle County, to be continued in said newspaper for thirty days after the first publication thereof.
JOHN R. NICHOLSON, Chancellor.

Attest:
COLES FEGUSON, Register in Chancery.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, on Market street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, in the city of Wilmington, New Castle county, State of Delaware,

ON TUESDAY,
THE 6th DAY OF JULY, 1897,
at 2 o'clock p. m.,

the following described real estate, viz:

All those two certain lots, pieces or parcels of land with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate in the city of Wilmington, New Castle county and State of Delaware, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

No. 1, known as No. 1103 Market street, Wilmington, Delaware—Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Market street, at 65 feet 6 inches broad between Eleventh (formerly Elizabeth) street and Twelfth street, at the distance of 90 feet from the northerly side of Eleventh street, a corner of land now or late of Mrs. Hannah F. Jones (formerly Dr. James W. Thompson); thence with a line of said Jones' land westerly parallel with Eleventh street 345 feet and 6 inches to the easterly side of Orange street; thence therewith northerly parallel with Market street 90 feet to a stake; thence easterly parallel with the first described line and Eleventh street 345 feet 6 inches to the aforesaid side of Market street, and thence therewith southerly 90 feet to the place of beginning, be the contents thereof what they may.

No. 2—Beginning at a point a corner of James McIntire on the easterly side of Orange street between Eleventh and Twelfth streets at a distance of 103 feet 5 inches from the southerly side of Twelfth street; thence with a line of the land of the said James McIntyre south 58 degrees, east 73 feet to the westerly side of a four and a half feet wide alley; thence thereby south 32 degrees, west 17 feet, to a line of land originally of James W. Thompson and Nalbro Frazier; thence by said land north 58 degrees, west 73 feet, to the said side of Orange street aforesaid and thence thereby north 32 degrees, east 17 feet, to the place of beginning, be the contents thereof what they may.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of the Evelyn Real Estate Company, and to be sold by

WILLIAM R. FLINN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Delaware, June 18, 1897.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, on Market street between Tenth and Eleventh streets, in the city of Wilmington, New Castle county and State of Delaware,

O TUESDAY,
THE 6th DAY OF JULY, 1897,
at 2'o'clock p. m.,

the following described real estate, viz:

All that certain lot or piece of land with three three-story brick dwellings thereon erected, situate in the city of Wilmington aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Front street at the distance of 111 feet 10 4-5 inches westerly from the westerly side of West street; thence northerly parallel with West street and through the middle of the division wall between this and the adjoining house on the east 60 feet to the southerly side of a 3 feet wide alley connecting with another alley 8 feet 6 inches wide leading into Front street; thence westerly along said side of first mentioned alley and parallel with Front street 43 feet 3 inches to a stake; thence southerly parallel with West street and passing through the middle of the division wall between this and the adjoining house on the west 60 feet to the aforesaid northerly side of Front street and thence thereby easterly 43 feet 3 inches to the place of beginning, be the contents thereof what they